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Dismiss the unfit and the unsuccessful.

Reward directly those who render *extraordinary* service.

Inspect all offices at irregular times.

In bestowing honors let the nature of the service be stated when the honor is conferred.

Honor the schoolmaster and bring education up to date.

Abandon the practice of conferring peerages upon liquor dealers.

Divorce the government from the influence of the priest, the lawyer and the stockbroker.

Abandon the practice of appointing commissions of inquiry and ignoring their recommendations.

Prohibit the present custom of giving "charities" or subsidies by members of Parliament to their constituents.

Choose ministers only for personal fitness.

Abandon the policy of tolerance toward indiscriminate attacks upon Great Britain under the guise of humanitarianism.

REVIEWS.

Histoire Politique de la Révolution Française. By A. AULARD. 8vo. Pp. xii, 805. Price 12 *fr.* Paris: Armand Colin.

Aulard has been so closely associated with all the recent monograph and source work on the French Revolution that he is clearly recognized as the foremost student of the period. He began his special studies as far back as 1879, a few years later he began his lectures on the Revolution at the Sarbonne, and was made Professor at the University of Paris. He is the editor of *La Révolution Française*, and has edited and published an almost incredible amount of source material on the period. In the present work the results of his long and extensive researches find expression in a remarkably perspicacious and forceful history of the political development in France from 1789 to 1804.

The author set himself the task of writing a scientific work. "It is my ambition," he says, "that my work shall be regarded as an example of the application of the historic method to the study of an epoch disfigured by passion and legend." That such an effort was much needed will appear on a moment's reflection upon the general character of the works on the Revolution by such writers as Louis Blanc, Thiers, Carlyle, Lamartine, Taine, Von Sybel and others. In the realization of his ambition Aulard enjoyed a marked advantage over his predecessors. Only in our own day is a thoroughly unprejudiced and scientific history of the Revolution possible. Personal and national prejudices obscured the vision of most of the earlier writers on the

subject. The application of historic criticism and the scholarly weighing of the evidence had not been made, and it was virtually impossible to construct a scientifically accurate history out of the great embarrassing mass of material at hand. The sifting process has been going on for over a century; for the last twenty years historic methods have been employed in the criticism and estimation of the sources, and a scholarly history conformable to Aulard's ideal has been brought within the range of possibility. No other proof is needed than the volume now before the public. So far as the political development of the Revolution is concerned the author has been eminently successful.

The work falls into four divisions: The origins of the Democracy and of the Republic (1789–1792). The democratic Republic (1792–1795). The Republic of the middle class (1795–1799). The Republic based on the plebiscite (la République plébiscitaire) (1799–1804). This division is in itself unique. It does not follow the usual method of marking the periods by a series of dramatic events, striking in themselves, but after all only surface phenomena of the deep-seated political transformation upon which Aulard bases his divisions. Indeed one fails to find much that has long occupied a prominent place in other works on the Revolution. There is no attempt to draw pictures, after the fashion of Taine and others. Facts are chosen because of their influence upon the development, not because they are dramatic or entertaining. The taking of the Bastille, and the march of the women to Versailles receive the barest mention. The method of exposition is topical, rather than chronological. This involves a certain amount of repetition, a necessity with which the author never hesitates to comply.

Aulard is strongly in sympathy with the vital issues of the Revolution, which he considers to be a struggle for equality of rights and the sovereignty of the nation in the state. He finds the preparation for the Revolution in the great transformation of the intellectual life of the nation in the eighteenth century. It came to a head in the opposition between the king and the National Assembly, the one standing for traditional authority, the other for the new principle of the sovereignty of the nation. The struggle is precipitated by the people of Paris, the taking of the Bastille and the spontaneous reorganization of France through its municipalities and their relation to the assembly, into a new and unified nation. The Constitutional Assembly organizes an administrative system for the new state which assumes the form of the limited monarchy, resting for its support upon the upper middle class. A series of chance circumstances brings the small democratic minority into the ascendancy. The defeats on the frontier, the flight, capture and treason of the king, result in Louis XVI. being set

aside. For the first time *universal suffrage* is introduced. A few months later, September 22, 1792, the democratic republic is established. The dangers of the nation, which follow immediately afterwards from the invasion of her territories by foreign armies, and from the civil war at home demand a strong rule. The revolutionary government is set up; the Committee of Public Safety, the Revolutionary Tribunal, the Representatives on Missions, etc., are all essentially war measures, and all certain to fall as soon as the situation which called them forth disappears. Hence the reaction against the Terror and the Jacobins is easily successful. A new republic called by Aulard (la Republique bourgeoise) is set up under the Directory. The royalist reaction and the revival of the Jacobins produces a feverish fear among the middle class. This makes the overthrow of the Directory an easy matter for Napoleon. Under Napoleon the government is gradually but irresistibly transformed into a despotism of the worst kind. Ten years of tyranny marked by carnage and bloodshed followed the advent of the Corsican. The political work of the Revolution was overthrown and France has not yet made good this unfortunate loss.

The work is so well done that criticism is out of place. Still, we cannot but feel sorry that such admirable ability and industry, and such a thorough mastery of the constructive principles of history should confine itself so exclusively to a one-sided study of the Revolution. The writer who finds the *causes* of the origin and development of parties, of the changes in public opinion, and the overthrow of one form of government for another so exclusively in political events is overlooking the deep-seated social and economic reasons basic for that development. Where the attempt is merely to tell *what happened* in the political development, social and economic conditions may be left out of consideration. Immediately however, when the political historian goes a step further and seeks to *account* for the political phenomena, then even he cannot afford to disregard that side of the national life which determines to such a large degree the form and development of political institutions.

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A Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology. Written by many hands and Edited by JAMES MARK BALDWIN, with the co-operation and assistance of an International Board of Consulting Editors. In three volumes, with illustrations and extensive bibliographies. Vol. I. Price, $5. New York: Macmillan Company, 1901.

Although the primary objects of this dictionary are, as the title indi-